

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1899.

TWO CENTS.

PEACE TREATY RATIFIED AT LAST

Vote Was 57 to 27—One More Than Two-Third Majority.

EFFECT OF THE GREAT BATTLE

Many Timid Statesmen Who Had Been Undecided Nerved to Duty by the Results of Their Delay—Senators Hale and Hoar Vote Against the Treaty—Efforts at Obstruction Brushed Aside—Eloquent Appeals Made by the Patriotic Members—The McEnery Resolutions.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was today ratified by the United States senate, the vote being 57 yeas to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document.

The vote was taken in executive session and until the injunction of secrecy was raised the result was supposed to be private; but the vice-president had no more than announced the figures before senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was in fact, only one more vote than was necessary.

No vote has been taken in the senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with so close attention as the vote of today.

The anxiety was due to the magnitude of the question at issue and to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment. Only the elect few knew how Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, and Jones, of Nevada, would vote half an hour before their votes were cast and not even these knew when the bells rang for the executive session at a quarter past two o'clock.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the first news from inside. It was generally understood that the first forty-five minutes were to be given to speech-making, but the crowd apparently was prepared for this delay.

THE INTEREST INTENSE.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense. Very few senators left the chamber, except those engaged in the cloak room in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks. Senator Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who have given their special intention to securing the necessary votes to insure ratification were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, the leaders of the opposition considered their forces intact. Half an hour afterwards it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted subsequent to the ratification resolution. When this news was confirmed it was known that the ratification was assured for Senator McEnery had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty in view of the condition of affairs at Manila. Senator Jones went over at the last moment, making the one vote more than was necessary. There was no applause when the result was announced, but many senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

In advance of the voting, speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks. Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada, for re-election, announced informally during this period of the session that during his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty. Senator Ross read a brief written speech announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interest of the country. He entered somewhat into the legal questions involved saying that he saw no obstacle in the way of ratification from that source. Senator Money reiterated his opposition to the treaty and made a last plea for a modification of the agreement. He asserted that if the friends of the treaty had agreed to a modifying resolution the vote could have been secured much sooner and as it would have carried assurances of pacific intentions on the part of this government it would have prevented the hostile conflict at Manila.

OPPOSITION CAUSED BLOODSHED

Senator Teller here interrupted the miscellaneous news and there was quite an exchange of words. Mr. Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty was responsible for the

WAS BOODLE USED DOWN AT LEBANON

INTIMATION OF CROOKEDNESS AMONG THE ANTI'S.

It is Alleged That Lebanon County Is Richer by \$30,000 Since the Fight Began—Queer Methods of Purifying Politics—It Is Possible That Disastrous Results May Follow.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Harrisburg, Feb. 6.—The anti-Quay victory in Lebanon county, according to the best information obtainable, was brought about entirely by the generous distribution of cash. Lieutenant Governor Gobin, who supported Dr. Gerberich to succeed him in the state senate, was confident of that gentleman's success, and the only consolation he gets out of the contest lies in the fact that Lebanon county is \$30,000 richer than it was when the fight began. This amount, it is said, was brought into the county by the anti-Quay element now engaged in the work of purifying politics. Outside of the commercial features involved, the nomination of Dr. Weiss was not accomplished in a manner calculated to bring an united party to his support at the polls. For instance, several state senators who are figuring in the senatorial contests as bolters of the most brazen and inconsistent kind, went to Lebanon to preach the anti-Quay cause. Therefore, it is argued that if it be right in a political sense for them to trample on the principles and customs of their party, they can find no fault if the Quay people resort to the same methods in Lebanon and aid in the election of a Democrat. While the regular Republicans may be too many to engage in this sort of business, the whole thing simply goes to show the Republican disunion that is sure to follow if the Republican voters encourage the selfish bolters whose present slogan is "anything to down Quay."

On motion of Senator Davis it was then ordered that the yeas and noes be made public and soon afterwards the doors were opened and the senate proceeded with legislative business attempting to pass the McEnery declaratory resolution as per the promise to that senator. News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White house almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. Postmaster General Emory Smith was with the president at the time and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally the president was glad to see the vote and expressed himself. Secretary Gage came in soon afterwards and was followed immediately by Secretary Alger and Secretary Hay. Within forty minutes after its ratification General Cox, the secretary of the senate, appeared with the treaty itself, which he promptly delivered into the president's hands and then retired. The cabinet members as they left the white house were jubilant over the ratification of the treaty and spoke of it as a great triumph.

M'ENERY RESOLUTION.

An Effort Is Made to Adopt It—Mr. Gray's Sentiment.

Washington, Feb. 6.—This was a day of excitement and severe strain in the senate. The fact that the treaty was to be voted upon and that the result was hanging in the balance served to keep senators on both sides of the chamber at high tension. When the senate convened at noon members were present in large numbers. The speaker, Mr. Aldrich, presided in attendance at any session of the senate since it assembled in December. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) addressed the senate in the morning hour in favor of the ratification of the treaty, but in opposition to expansion. Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md) followed with a notable speech. His attack upon the treaty was one of the most severe during the debate. After the ratification of the treaty the senate, in open session, took up a joint resolution offered by Mr. McEnery (Dem., La) declaring a policy for the Philippines and and effort was made to adopt it, but the debate occupied so much time that the resolution went over until tomorrow. When Mr. Vest inquired if the McEnery resolution did not exclude the idea that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and the further idea that the people of the Philippines should have self-government, Mr. Gray, one of the peace commissioners, said: "People of the kind in the Philippines have no right to demand any more explicit promise than is contained in the McEnery resolution. I am not in favor of going on knees to those people. I am not in favor of going with additional promises to people who are shooting down our soldiers who lifted them from the thrall of Spain and carried to them messages of freedom. I do not promise to surrender to those whose guns are pointed at General Otis and who have killed our men on land and ship. Let us wait yet a little while until we know what may develop."

VIEW OF THE TIMES.

Satisfaction in London at the Ratification of the Peace Treaty.

London, Feb. 7.—The Times in an editorial expression of its satisfaction at the ratification of the peace treaty by the United States says: "We presume the Americans will be in no hurry to establish their government in every corner of the islands. They will more likely be content to make themselves secure at important points and to leave the rest to time. The Filipinos will tire of knocking their heads against a brick wall, and by degrees they will discover that life is quite tolerable under American administration."

Friends of the Tenth Anxious.

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.—The news of the battle in Manila caused much anxiety throughout Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland counties, where the Tenth regiment was recruited. Receipt of the list of killed and wounded brought relief in as much as some of the boys of the Tenth are reported seriously hurt. All on the list are well known except Joseph Sheldon, of Company H, said to be from Washington. As he Sheldon is on the company roster, the wounded man is supposed to be Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, son of a well known resident of Washington.

Joe Gans Won.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Joe Gans, of Baltimore, won from Mike Grant, of Hoboken, in the tenth round, of a fight at the Olympic Athletic club here tonight. The fight was scheduled for 20 rounds. Gans outboxed and outfought Grant in every round and was applauded continually for his clever work.

AGONCILLO IS BUSY.

Not So Nervous, However, as When on American Soil.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Agoncillo has had an extremely busy day of it. Newspaper men and people drawn by curiosity have thronged his room all day long and the Filipino envoys have been kept busy answering questions ever since he finished his breakfast this morning. The interviews in the evening papers amused him greatly. "They have come here and asked me all sorts of questions," he said tonight, "and they have gone away and printed what they liked or what they thought I should have said."

Agoncillo was shown the Associated Press dispatches concerning the ratification of the peace treaty. He read them with interest. "The final vote interested him in particular. "That is no vote, but it is a vote," he said, but when pressed to express an opinion on the senate's action he declined. "I cannot say anything just now. I am not yet aware of the circumstances. I really cannot say anything about the matter until I have had an opportunity to fully consider the situation. Neither can I say anything about my future movements. They are entirely dependent upon circumstances."

Then Agoncillo began asking questions about the Canadian constitution. He asked a good many of a similar nature today. He inquired of all his visitors as to whether they prefer to have Canada a colony or not. "You have not got freedom," he declared, "and you don't want it. You are not like us."

The Filipino envoy apparently does not recognize the act of the senate today as a negative reply to his mission. He has not yet received the news he professed to have come to Canada to get, but hopes to soon.

WRANGLE OVER M'CARRELL BILL

Objection Is Made to the Ruling of Speaker Farr—Bill to Relieve Williams' District.

Harrisburg, Feb. 6.—The McCarrell bill was the subject of a spirited debate at the evening session of the house. The measure was on the calendar for first reading and by a motion to rescind the opposition forced a postponement of its consideration. The bill may be taken up tomorrow for first reading, if the regular orders for the day shall be finished in time. In all probability filibustering will prevent it from being reached until Friday, unless an earlier time shall be recommended by the rules committee and approved by the house.

After the introduction of several new bills Mr. Bliss, of Delaware, moved to refer the McCarrell bill back to committee. Mr. Voorhees, of Philadelphia, resisted the point of order that the bill was not in possession of the house and that the motion was out of order until after it had been read the first time. Speaker Farr ruled that the point of order was well taken and that the motion was out of order. Mr. Bliss promptly appealed from the speaker's decision and was directed to put his appeal in writing. After doing so, he argued that the speaker's ruling was unconstitutional and that if it was sustained it would establish a precedent for years to come. The speaker replied that the bill had not yet been read and that it was therefore not regularly before the house.

Mr. Voorhees contended that the consideration of the bill by committee is not consideration by the house, and that if his motion were sustained all bills could be sent back to committee, and as they would never get before the house, all legislation would be stopped. Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, stated that in ten years' experience in the house he had more than once had bills returned to committee before they were printed. This bill was printed and is on the calendar and the speaker well knows, Mr. Stewart said, that if it had passed first reading it could not be recommitted within a week.

Messrs. Woodruff and Faw, of Philadelphia, argued against the speaker's ruling. The debate was suspended at this stage and the constables' fee bill was taken up for second reading on a special order. Mr. Keps, of Franklin, offered an amendment and a call of the roll showed no quorum present. Mr. Moore, of Butler, promptly moved to adjourn and the motion carried.

Mr. Robb, of Allegheny, presented a bill appropriating \$75 to William District, a cook in Company C, Fourteenth regiment, N. G. P., on account of injuries received while on duty at Camp Hastings last April.

MR. BRYAN NOT SURPRISED.

The Real Fight to Be Made After the Treaty Has Been Passed.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6.—William J. Bryan expressed no surprise over the ratification of the peace treaty and commented briefly on the matter. When the Associated Press correspondent asked him if the ratification of the treaty would end the fight against the annexation of the Philippines, he said: "Not by any means. While many have thought that the fight should be made against the treaty, I have felt that the real fight is to be made for a declaration of the national policy. The opposition to the treaty has served a useful purpose and the opponents of the ratification made a gallant fight, but there was never any chance of defeating ratification. Now that the treaty is out of the way, it can be treated as a domestic question and the line can be drawn between those who believe in forcible annexation and those who believe that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves. I have not lost faith in the doctrine of self-government and believe that the people will repudiate the imperialistic policy."

CHANGE IN CONDITIONS.

As to the change in conditions wrought by the ratification of the treaty today there is a variance of views and Adjutant General Corbin and Second Assistant Secretary Adams of the state department, were giving the matter attention today with the idea of being able to send full instructions for his future guidance to General Otis immediately. The extreme view on one side is that until the Spanish government ratifies the treaty it is not of legal effect. According to that view, therefore, the United States government is estopped from proceeding beyond their lines at Manila for the time. By their other extreme view, the ratification of the treaty would end the fight against the annexation of the Philippines, he said.

General—The Senate Ratifies the Peace Treaty. Details of the Manila Battle. Intimation That Boodle Was Used in the Lebanon Primaries.

- 2 General—The Manila Battle (Continued). Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Coroner's Jury Verdict in the Rev. Case. Beginning of Second Week of Criminal Court. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 Local—Councils Adding Committee. Think the Light Meters Work Over. Work Resumed at Pittston No. 11 Shaft. Col. Courson's Letter to Mr. VanDine. 6 News—West Scranton and Suburban. 7 Local—Round About Scranton. 8 General—The Thirtieth Will Come Home as a Regiment. Dunmore Doing.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER OF THE FILIPINOS

Admiral Dewey's Gunners Do Effective Work During the Progress of the Battle.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE

Many of the Natives Displayed Remarkable Courage but Were Helpless Against the Trained Troops Under General Otis. Scenes at Manila When the Fighting Began—The City Wildly Excited—American Soldiers Called from Places of Amusement—Inhabitants Outside the Walled City Hurry to the Place of Refuge with Their Valuables—No Pennsylvania Soldiers Killed but Several Members of the Tenth Are Wounded—The Solace Leaves Norfolk with a Supply of Ammunition.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead; 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The important news in Washington today was the ratification of the peace treaty and the receipt of lists of casualties from General Otis.

Prompted by General Otis' promise of last night to send the list of casualties at the earliest possible moment, the friends of the soldiers at Manila besieged the war department today by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, a fact explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented early reports from the division commanders. In the meantime came a short cablegram from Admiral Dewey that caused some temporary commotion by creating the impression that hostilities had been renewed by the insurgents. Up to the close of office hours, however, nothing had come from General Otis to confirm this inference and such cablegrams as did come from him touched upon other matters entirely, so it was assumed that there was no foundation in fact for the apprehension.

When General Otis' casualty list began to come over the cables they were somewhat confusing, probably due to the fact that there were nineteen different lines between Manila and Washington. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed. After great difficulty the officials of the war department arranged the previous lists into a single list, which is believed to be substantially accurate. None of the Pennsylvania volunteers were killed. The wounded were as follows:

First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Pennsylvania—Major E. Briener, flesh wound, slight; Company H, Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, slight flesh wound; Company H, Private Hiram Conger, abdomen penetrated, serious; Company D, Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious; Company C, Private Debaull, flesh wound, back, slight.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Snow.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Feb. 6.—Forecast for Tuesday, Feb. 7: Partly cloudy with snow, snow probably followed by clearing, fresh northerly winds.